

# Washington Herald

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MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1921.

Toil, says the proverb, is the sire of  
fame.—Euripides (Frag. 477). "Lycymnius."

## Reclassification.

TWO of the reclassification bills are identical in their classifications and in the grades, under each, with the salaries attached. They are the Sterling and Lehibach which differ, however, quite materially in their other provisions. The Lehibach bill, also, excludes trades or crafts, and common labor. They both differ from the Smoot-Wood bill in their classification by service, instead of by salary.

They group the correlated services of related value and distinction, in classes. These groups are then subdivided into grades and in each grade are from two to four steps of advancement based upon period of employment or efficiency, or both, and salary. The first of these classes includes all professional and scientific service—law, medicine, agriculture, economics, astrology, architecture, chemistry, etc. An applicant for admission to this class must have the equivalent of a college training.

There are six grades in this class and four steps in each grade. The minimum salary at entrance is \$1,800. For grade two it is \$2,340; grade three, \$3,120; grade four, \$4,140; grade five, \$5,400 and grade six, \$6,000 with a maximum of \$7,200. It is a rather long road to travel, but on it is a companionship of great value and intense interest. All along the way is opportunity for service and original research. But there is also opportunity to graduate into private employment, or an individual specialty, which has a magnetic power that constantly loses to the government many of its most valuable men, at a time frequently, when they are especially needed because of the period reached by the wheel in which they are a cog, or a directing power.

The next class is the subprofessional service requiring less prior training but "incident, subordinate or preparatory to work in the callings included in the professional service," also recreational and community service. Here again are six grades each with four steps. The pay starts at \$240, as a minimum and progresses through the grades to \$1,080, \$1,440, \$1,980, \$2,340 and \$3,000 as minimums with the final maximum at \$3,480.

Office service includes office or clerical work. This has seven grades starting at a minimum of \$1,080 and closing with a maximum of \$5,280. Messenger service has four grades ranging in salary from \$720 to \$1,620. Nursing and attending service has eight grades ranging from that of a training period, to that of head nurse or director of a large hospital unit and in salaries from \$180 with maintenance, to \$2,100 with maintenance, or \$2,940 without maintenance.

Custodial and janitor service with duties the name indicates runs from a minimum in salary of \$60 through ten grades to \$3,060 for duties which require responsibility under direction for the maintenance and operation of a large public building. Somewhere along the way lie such duties, under direction, as the care of works of art, supervising restoration, repair and installation, supervising ushers and assistants at official and social functions, receiving, interviewing and directing visitors at the executive office, operation and maintenance of aquariums and supervising fish hatcheries, to administrative work in a large institution or the administration of a small correctional institution and finally the responsibility for the maintenance and operation of a large public building.

Inspectional service extends in pay from \$1,320 to a maximum of \$5,040 in grade seven. It includes every sort of inspecting and testing from gas meters and street lights to locomotives, the inspecting and testing work of the bureau of standards and the enforcement of safety appliance law. In between come elevators, sanitation, garbage, weights and measures, animals or live stock, foods, materials such as shoes and leather, various health laws and like subjects. It requires everything from routine to very considerable technical and skilled ability.

Police and criminal investigation service has nine grades paying from \$1,560 to \$6,000. It extends from the duties usual to patrolmen through the familiar steps filled by sergeants, lieutenants and captains of police to the secret service analogous to the detective force, including the bureau of investigation and the division of postoffice inspectors. Fire service has seven grades from \$1,680 for firemen, building inspectors and care of apparatus, through the usual ranks to that of fire superintendents under the direction of the District commissioners with a maximum of \$5,100.

The Sterling bill also includes skilled trades service and common and specialized labor service with compensation based upon the prevailing wage scales. It will be appreciated that this is an excellent grouping by classes, and within classes, of the various services. The pay is neither generous nor stingy; it is on the whole fair, but it is inelastic. It will not give the government, and keep for it, the best talent the work develops, without taking advantage of individual circumstances.

If all the deposed monarchs would gather at Yap, they could do it at each other.

## Supplying Credit.

VERY many city dwellers may wonder, and rather resent, that the farmer is so much in evidence in the halls of congress and in all state legislatures. They may be rather mystified at the many demands on his behalf and be inclined to feel that agrarian laws are another form of social privilege, something to be condemned regardless of seeming merit.

But as there is a reason for all things so there

is a reason which is entirely valid, for this influx of agricultural legislation. Many states have legislated very fully and wisely for this greatest of the industries. But though distinctly national, it has been neglected by congress. The war developed its importance; centered attention upon it, and the after war conditions have demonstrated its needs.

The rapid growth of our social and economic system, the involvements of our system of trading, distribution, and credits, have passed by agriculture, have left it uncared for and rather the victim of a highly centralized condition, with it on the outside. Though the safest and best security in the world, it has no broad system of credits. Farm mortgages have always ranked at the top of securities, not just because of land values, but really because of the personal dependability of the farmer. Yet for short loans, he has been dependent upon the limited resources of his local banks.

Among commercial paper, none outclasses the elevator or warehouse certificate based upon grain. Yet, save in a few states, these certificates are not available to the grower of the grain as a basis of credit. It is this situation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Hoover intend to correct. They plan to allow the farmers themselves have the right to judge when and at what price they will sell their grains. They propose that the farmer himself shall be able to warehouse his grain and use his warehousing certificate as commercial paper.

This would not withhold the grain from the market. On the contrary it would tend to take it out of granaries and place it in the current of trade. It would lead to greater accuracy of estimates of supply. The farmer would but have in his own control a certain quantity, of a certain grade and the evidence of this would at any time, anywhere be worth whatever was the market price. Until he chooses to sell it at the price, he could have the use of around 80 per cent of that value in cash. He, also, could get the same amount of grain of the same grade, if he demanded it.

As it now is, this right to credit, broadly speaking, only attaches after the farmer has sold and in behalf of the buyer. This is a manifest injustice which Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hoover intend to correct. It will, of itself, greatly extend agricultural credits. The individual farmer's need of credit is small in amount but frequent; this need is scattered; there is no system for gathering these small amounts together, centralizing them and making available to them the larger financial reservoirs. It is this broader credit all other industries and merchant traders have. It is this the farmer must have and much of the proposed legislation as well as this move as to grain certificates, has it in view.

## Not An Alibi.

A CABINET office has not changed the gift of common sense bestowed by nature upon Will Hays. Neither has it deprived him of the ability and will to aptly and accurately define a situation. He never counted chickens in the shell nor does he reckon the output of an incubator in process, by a former hatching. He told the national committee that "a 7,000,000 majority is large, but is not an alibi for the mistakes, negligence and extravagance of misgovernment."

There is nothing more dangerous to a political party than an overhanging majority. It is apt to lead to overconfidence, to a false sense of security. It always comes from a multitude of individual causes and the union of many diverse forces brought together in the harmony of inharmonious. In this instance the 7,000,000 majority was a product of political jazz.

All the elements dissatisfied with the former administration came together in opposition rather than in favor and handed to the republican party an almost impossible commission. Do what congress may it cannot satisfy all who made that majority possible, while the claim that it came from any one source, or issue, save that of general dissatisfaction, is not conducive to political agreement among the over 16,000,000 who voted for Mr. Harding.

They nominally voted as republicans. Presumably, then, there is a republican party. It is the vote of actual republicans that formed the bulk of the 16,000,000 and these alone can reasonably be depended upon in 1922. They are the ones who will not demand the impossible nor that this administration should effect opposites. It would seem political wisdom to find, as nearly as possible, what is the will of those republicans who acknowledge the title, and to shape legislation and policies primarily to suit them. They may not be as noisy or as insistent as the others, but upon them depends in the last analysis, future party control.

## A Bad Investment.

IT IS said that an officeholder seldom dies and never resigns. Representative Good, has offered himself as an exception to prove the rule. Though chairman of the appropriations committee and just entering a new term, he has resigned to accept a very flattering offer of a partnership in a Chicago law firm. He leaves a fine record of conscientious, hard work and achievement in congress. His latest and greatest work was the budget law for which, in the house, the scene of greatest difficulty, the credit is mainly his.

It is not surprising that, responsible for expenditures, he should have said as a parting exclamation, that it would be better to sink the government's fleet of 275 wooden merchant ships and stop the \$400,000 annual cost of upkeep. In one way he is right. The present situation should end.

But it should not end in destruction of the ships. They are all worth something to some one for some purpose. It is not a question of what they cost, but of what they will sell for. It is a condition, not a theory. Theory caused the expenditure as an experiment in a time of great emergency. The condition is that they have proved a mighty bad investment.

Public clamor by those to whom clamor is second nature, has cost the government dearly in its shipping venture. It will be well to disregard the clang of these bells out of tune, and sell these vessels. If used for any purpose, they will be returned to productive service. Their cost in idleness is interest on \$8,000,000. If given away, that much would be saved and they would be put to use. Any price received is just that much more.

What has long been needed in handling our merchant marine is less theory and more business practicality. Guarding and maintaining junk in a surface appearance, is not economy. Invoicing property at cost, when the actual value is around 20 to 25 per cent, is not a basis for credit. A bad investment is just a bad investment to be unloaded at what it will bring, and probably that will be the attitude of the new shipping board as to this fleet.

Lloyd George has a chill and Briand a sweat. Which is cause and which effect?

# Views Of Visitors in Washington

## WOMAN SURE HARDING WILL AID WAR HEROES.

"I have the utmost confidence in the sincerity of President Harding to have justice given our disabled soldiers," said Mrs. E. R. Brainerd, at the Willard, "but the slow, cumbersome action of congress almost gets the best of one's optimism."

## THINKS CONGRESS SHOULD RUSH TO HELP SOLDIERS.

"Still, when I consider the hundreds of boys who have come to California," continued Mrs. Brainerd, "and the hope of government aid that fills their hearts and cheers them in their effort to regain health, I dare not be otherwise than optimistic—any other outlook would be fatal. And while I do earnestly believe in the ultimate triumph of the American sense of justice, I wish that the characteristic American quickness and despatch would hasten this triumph. If the country had a vital realization of its duty to its disabled defenders, surely congressional action could be induced more quickly."

Mrs. Brainerd's absorbing interest is in the betterment of the condition of those who suffered some derangement as a result of service during the war. She believes that there is no domestic question which demands so much the consideration and quick action of the government as the one requiring the dispensation of justice to disabled war veterans.

## DEPLORES TENDENCY TO PASS UP DISTASTEFUL SUBJECTS.

"There is such a tendency in the present age," continued Mrs. Brainerd, "to thrust aside anything that is the least distasteful. It seems that an attempt is made to discountenance everything not conducive to smiles and pleasure. If one begins to talk seriously—I don't mean pessimistically, but soon the audience begins to diminish, until in a short time there are no listeners at all; so if one objects to being alone, then serious discussion must be avoided for the most part. Nevertheless, if we are not utterly selfish, there are things demanding our consideration which are not provocative of smiles, and which must not be disregarded."

When questioned concerning her attitude toward the disarmament proposition, Mrs. Brainerd replied: "I am in favor of anything that will tend to prevent the recurrence of war on the face of the earth. It is grotesque and barbarous that civilized peoples have to resort to physical combat to obtain a decision. Surely the American people, the brainiest in the world, will not permit the universal so-called mental problems now facing humanity."

## BORN IN ENGLAND, AMERICAN BY DESIRE.

"While I am an Englishwoman by birth, I am American by marriage and desire. And I am quite convinced that there are no people in the universe so capable mentally as the American people—I mean as a body. I have lived among them for more than thirty years and this is my sincere conviction after much observation and reflection. This, I think, is due to the fact that America has been the 'melting pot' of the nations, which fact has resulted in the intermarriage of various nationalities, thus producing an uncommon type of men marked by keenness and brilliancy."

## SAYS JAPANESE QUESTION IS SOLVABLE.

Mrs. Brainerd admits that California has a difficult problem in the Japanese question, but she believes that it is solvable. "The Japanese mind," she said, "is not so different from ours as we think. The idea of the greatest glory that one can have is to die for one's country. The idea of living to its glorification never enters the mind. Their ideals are so utterly dissimilar to ours—their race so different—that a harmonious blend is almost impossible."

G. N. E.

# Horoscope For Today

## What the Stars Indicate

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1921.

Astrologers read this as a very doubtful day, although the planetary influences appear not to be so strong as usual. Both Mars and Neptune are in baleful aspect.

There is read in the stars today indication of the mobilization of navy and army in a slow and cautious manner.

Mars is in threatening mood and activity for military men is indicated. A high officer will attain new power and will succeed to greater authority at this time, and his help will be empty, for he will earn them in the future as in the past.

More practical application of new methods of air travel is prophesied and tours by aeroplane will become popular during the summer.

Turmoil in Denmark is prognosticated for the king has the conjunction of Mars and Saturn falling on his radical son.

The moon in the eleventh house forecasts the passing of popular measures in congress. Soldiers and sailors are to benefit greatly, and there will be new opportunities to attain economic independence, owing to large enterprises that encourage farming and land holding.

Many engagements will take place or be announced in the next few weeks and the middle-aged may make foolish marriages.

Persons whose birthdate it is should beware of ill-temper or irritability during the coming year. Business may be exacting and stressful.

Children born on this day may be rash and careless in their subjects or Gemini usually are exceedingly clever.

# A CERTAIN TYPE OF PROMINENT CITIZEN.

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He advises the graduating class to be honest and industrious.



He then makes out his personal tax schedule.

# Open Court Letters to The Herald

## Upholds Negroes in Tulsa.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
The Tulsa riot brings afresh to our minds the evils of racial prejudice and hatred. Former President Taft and many white men have attempted to assign a cause and dis-tribute the blame, but very few have recognized the fact that the property of the public. The facts of the riot have been grossly distorted and exaggerated.

The affair started over improper meaning given to the word "assault" in an afternoon paper in Tulsa. A colored bootblack stepped on the foot of a white girl operating an elevator. She slapped his face and he retaliated by grasping her, striking her arm and throat. He was locked up, charged with "assault" and battery. A crowd of white hoodlums gathered with the intent to indulge in the great southern pastime of lynchings. A negro. Colored men determined to prevent the sport, gathered, and instead of the cowardly police force deputizing these men to resist the mob, the police assisted the mob. The riot began, white and colored men lost lives, and property of white and colored people was destroyed.

Some editorials have expressed the idea that it would have been better that a white man should have been killed than a negro. The negroes who have known 10,000,000 of people to die in a war for principles of democracy, believe it far better that many should die in necessary to prevent one lynching. When the state is insufficiently prepared to safeguard the lives of its citizens, they must prepare to protect themselves, and every evidence of the constitutionally guaranteed right of the colored man to live and work is a threat to the life of the white man. The state should be prepared to take steps for mutual protection.

No sane negro believes in offensive violence. Negroes are not sympathetic with alliances between Japan and Turkey. No negro, however, wants less than protection of the law, and the state that claims to protect the colored man should guarantee that protection.

In conclusion, let me state that the evidence of fairness exhibited in the news and editorials of several daily papers is a hopeful sign for better race relations in America.

E. R. HENDERSON.  
Falls Church, Va.

## Laments Creed Barriers.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
I notice there continues to be considerable anger in the argument of Protestants of our own home on the Irish question. Let's hope the anger in the future. We all stand in need of enlightenment—enlightenment which comes from knowledge exchanged with a good neighbor.

Some have tried to mislead by saying the Irish question is not a question of religion. I agree there's little religion, but its plain enough for anybody to see creedism in the main.

In reading these letters I've felt as no doubt others have on both sides. "Ah, if only I could meet and tell the writer a few things."

Seldom anything is ever gained by such heated discussion. Looking back we can see the awful results of religious controversies. Seeing them, would it not be the part of wisdom for the Catholics to say the Irish question is not a question of religion. I agree there's little religion, but its plain enough for anybody to see creedism in the main.

In the evening to the Astor to the dinner for Dr. Frank Crane, who sailed shortly for Europe, and Elbert Hubbard II, made a fine talk and he grove more and more to look like his father. And fine praise there was for Dr. Crane, who in truth is the honestest man I know. And so home and to bed.

Down at Jamaica, L. L. passing motorist view a huge sign across two new buildings reading "The Dictograph Products Corporation." Two immense new buildings have just been erected equipped with modern machinery, for the highly specialized processes required in making the dictograph system of in-

No anonymous communications will be printed in the "Open Court" column.  
THE EDITOR.

their influence in removing barriers to doors here which have no place in a free country.  
P. F. SKINNER.  
Washington, D. C.

## Favors Daylight Saving.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
With great interest I have read a letter in regard to daylight saving in your column. It does not seem possible that the writer of that letter has paid a visit to the ellipse at 4:30 any given afternoon where he can see four or five ball games in progress with the lengthening shadows stopping them all too early.

Then if he will step across the drive he will find four or five more baseball games and young women playing tennis wherever space is available.

Daylight saving is one of the most valuable assets for health and for the making of a contented people at this time and I hope to see The Herald devoted to that great cause.

RUSSELL T. EDWARDS.

## Cure for Race Riots.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
In your paper of June 8 you printed a letter written by a colored man who signed his initials as V. E. R., a white man. He deprecates the race riots which have occurred in America, the home of the brave and the land of the free. He wants to

know if they will ever end. I believe they will end when illiteracy is reduced.

In the various cities where race battles have occurred during the past few years, the instigators have been ignorant men. The base of the whole thing is ignorance and the base of ignorance is prejudice. I trust to the bottom of my heart that the time is not far off when America will practice at home what she is preaching abroad. Men who are good enough to give their lives for the protection of America are good enough to enjoy their civil rights. I hope the time is not far distant when ignorance will be allowed by intelligence. This I believe will remedy the antagonism which exists between the races.

O. T. MCINTYRE.  
Washington, June 8.

## Praises Open Forum.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
I wish to state my personal appreciation of the editorial page in your paper. Aside from the other features, all of which are of interest, the section of "Open Court Letters" gives anyone a chance to express an idea on current matters so the whole public can see and judge it. Many good ideas and thoughts have gone by the board through lack of publicity. You have kindly given me space a number of times, especially on subjects I was keenly interested in and am more than surprised that the articles stood without protest. A writer protest always requires a bona fide signature and commits the writer. Thanking you again for your attention, I beg to remain,

Very truly,  
FRED T. HAPFELINGER.  
1212 O street northwest.

## New York City Day By Day

NEW YORK, June 12.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Pepys: Up and to a neighbor's where I was called by Elizabeth, the maid, in great fright and found my wife badly burned with gasoline and a mighty brave she was too. Walked through the city and met H. McLauren, who told me of a brave mystery tale he was writing and saw Miss Talmadge, the picture actress, and her husband, the Greek, Saw Deschamps, too, M. Carpenter's manager, and a round faced, cherub-like man he is with nervous movements as the manner of the French. Home with some nosogay and sat with my wife and read while to her and some people came hearing of the accident, and all thankful she will not be scarred.

After long resolution of having nothing but dark suits, I went to the tailor's and ordered the gayest, gaudiest suit ever I saw with big bright stripes. All the afternoon at home working a little and casting my poor accounts and at dusk for a drive in the park with my wife in a horse-drawn barouche and watched the children ride the ponies on the Mall.

In the evening to the Astor to the dinner for Dr. Frank Crane, who sailed shortly for Europe, and Elbert Hubbard II, made a fine talk and he grove more and more to look like his father. And fine praise there was for Dr. Crane, who in truth is the honestest man I know. And so home and to bed.

Down at Jamaica, L. L. passing motorist view a huge sign across two new buildings reading "The Dictograph Products Corporation." Two immense new buildings have just been erected equipped with modern machinery, for the highly specialized processes required in making the dictograph system of in-

terior telephones. One wonders if divorce increase is the answer? The dictograph instrument plays a prominent part in all divorce evidence.

Many are the stories of the quick wit of the late General Horace Porter, New York clubman and financier, who passed on at the age of 80 the other week. He was at one time manager of the Pullman company.

One morning at his office he began to open one complaint after another. An army officer said his car had not been swept. A lady from Boston said the porter used atrocious English. And finally when one was so violent, the general called his stenographer and dictated the following reply:

"Dear Sir: We have run the train off the track, burned the cars, shot the conductor, hanged the porter, and discontinued the line. Hoping that this will be satisfactory, I remain, etc."

Life has indeed been kind to Gilda Gray, the shimmy queen. She came to New York three years ago to shiver in a cabaret. Last week she was signed up to star with a prominent motion picture company, appeared as the featured player in a musical comedy and an uncle out west left her a big estate. Shake, Gilda, shake!

Whispered confidence of hidden little nests where in garish splendor corks pop are mostly bunk. I was told of one—O! so exclusive place—in the quiet shadows of Park avenue. I went there for dinner. Not a cork popped nor was a drink of any kind served. There were five in the place as guests counting myself and all nodded through a very excellent meal.

# The Herald Scientific and Comment

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1921.

"Some Wonders of the Sea and Other Heavenly Bodies," an illustrated lecture by Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and Draper Medalist of the National Academy of Science, to be given this evening at 8:30 o'clock, before the Capitol chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons, at the northeast, Masonic temple, Eighth and F streets northeast.

## RADIO EXPERTS REPRESENT AMERICA AT PARIS MEETING.

A group of Washington's radio experts, headed by Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, is on its way to Paris to represent America at the sessions of the radio technical committee of the international communications conference.

At this conference technical radio matters such as wave length, interference, and other matters that are important in the international use of wireless will be discussed. Paris was chosen because the chairman of the committee, changed to be a Frenchman, the first session of the committee will be held on June 20.

General Squier, who is the official American delegate, will be assisted by Commander Edward H. Loftin and Lieut. Commander T. A. N. Craven of the navy, who have been investigating naval phases of the subject; Prof. A. E. Kennelly, professor of radio engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. H. Dellinger, radio expert of the United States bureau of standards. Dr. Kennelly and Dr. Dellinger represent the department of commerce.

One question that will be considered is whether the radio committee will merge with the committee on cables and telegraphs.

## TECHNICAL FEDERATION NOW BEGUN.

The movement to unite the engineering and scientific societies of Washington is now launched. As a result of action taken at the dinner of the local section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the chairman of that section will shortly call a meeting of the heads of the other engineering societies that were represented there to discuss in more detail the way in which to federate.

It is to be hoped that this first meeting will decide to invite the heads of all other scientific and technical societies of the District to join them. Not only should engineers co-operate with engineers, but they should also work with the scientists.

The line between engineering and science is very lightly drawn. The scientist who does not know how practically to apply his work to everyday life and the engineer constantly relies on the data that the scientist furnishes.

Washington probably has as many or more scientists than engineers. For this reason a problem of technical federation is not analogous to that of other cities, where the engineers alone have formed strong clubs or federated societies.

South African Engineer To Study Reclamation. William Godfrey Sutton, a member of the public service of the union of South Africa, is on his way to the United States for the purpose of gaining experience for one year with the reclamation service with a view of utilizing his experience in furthering irrigation development in South Africa.

Leaves U. S. Service To Direct Maine's Forestry. S. T. Dana, assistant chief of the branch of research of the forest service, has left that bureau of the department of agriculture and has returned to his native state to become head of the forest activities of Maine. Although the pulp and paper industry of Maine, with its enormous timber resources and large investments, depends upon a permanent supply of lumber for its very existence, up until Dana's appointment as land agent and forest commissioner the state of Maine has never had a technical forester in charge of its forestry work. Dana entered the forest service in 1907 as a forest assistant.

Hovering Helicopter Goes Up Like Elevator. A machine, invented by Lieutenant Stefan Van Petrosky, of the Austrian army balloon corps, is acknowledged officially to be the first helicopter in the world, after making an ascent, has remained for any time hovering in the air, according to information received by the U. S. air service.

The diagram and its maneuvering while aloft have been controlled, so far, by a series of cables attached to the machine. It has, one might say, gone straight up under its own power, like a sort of "aerial lift," or elevator, several men being in a circular metal chamber, or cabin, fitted to the top of it.

In a recent test of the machine conducted under the auspices of an official commission, the machine rose straight up into the air till it was at a height as great as 160 feet. Here it remained stationary, providing a most interesting observation work in connection with artillery fire.

In this connection attention is called by the London Daily Mail to the "hoverplane," the invention of Louis Brennan.

"Secretly constructed, both in regard to research and design, it represents an advance on the Austrian machine invented by Lieut. Petrosky. That craft, so far, has merely the power of directly upward flight. The Brennan machine, if the accuracy of research is verified, will, it is claimed, be able not only to rise straight up, but also to travel in a controlled flight from point to point, hovering or moving forward just as the pilot desires."

Only two chimpanzees have been born in captivity, so far as known. The latter of these happy events occurred at the New York Zoo on July 14, 1920.

W. D.